

# 大气对称运动和反对称运动的物理性质 以及它们之间的能量转换\*

廖 洞 贤

(国家气象局国家气象中心)

## 提 要

采用  $p$  坐标系, 利用控制原始方程模式大气中对称运动和反对称运动的方程组, 对其物理性质, 如对称的和反对称的能量、角动量等的守恒性和它们之间的相互转换, 纬圈平均的和扰动的对称和反对称运动之间的能量的相互转换进行了讨论。结果指出: (1) 对全球总的绝对角动量的变化有贡献的, 只能是因地形而引起的位势高度的对称部分在纬圈方向的差值和耗失力的纬向分量; (2) 不同形式能量之间的相互转换除和经典的情况类似外, 还有对称能量和反对称能量之间的相互转换, 可以制约对称运动和反对称运动的相互影响。

## 一、引 言

在文献[1]和[2]中, 作者等曾利用气候资料进行分析, 发现在全年中, 不少气象要素, 如 500 和 1000 hPa 的高度、温度和纬圈平均西风等, 主要呈对称分布。考虑全球性的、较长时间的天气异常, 和全球性的、较长时间的有关气象要素的反对称分布的异常有关, 研究后者对了解前者有一定的作用。为此, 在文献[3]中, 我们曾推导了在正压过滤模式大气中, 控制对称(对赤道来说)运动和反对称运动的方程组, 以及两类运动的能量收支和能量转换; 还提出了非对称的地形分布和水平扩散系数的分布可能是导致非对称运动的原因。作者还对原始方程模式中的对称运动和反对称运动进行了讨论<sup>[1]</sup>, 给出了控制这两类运动的动力热力方程组并分析了它们的物理性质。

本文是以上这些工作的继续, 目的在于对这两类运动的不同形式能量之间的相互转换进行较详细的讨论。

## 二、控制对称运动和反对称运动的方程组

根据文献[1], 我们有如下的控制对称运动和反对称运动的方程组。

### 1. 对称运动

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_s}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{V}_s \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_s + (\mathbf{V}_A \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_A + \omega_s \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_s}{\partial p} + \omega_A \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_A}{\partial p} \\ + 2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{V}_s = -\nabla \phi_s + \mathbf{F}_s \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

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$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_S + \frac{\partial \omega_S}{\partial p} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial T_S}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V}_S \cdot \nabla T_S + \mathbf{V}_A \cdot \nabla T_A + \omega_S \frac{\partial T_S}{\partial p} + \omega_A \frac{\partial T_A}{\partial p} - \frac{R}{c_p p} (T_S \omega_S + T_A \omega_A) = \frac{q_S}{c_p} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_S}{\partial p} = -\frac{R}{p} T_S \quad (4)$$

## 2. 反对称运动

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_A}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{V}_S \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_A + (\mathbf{V}_A \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_S + \omega_S \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_A}{\partial p} + \omega_A \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_S}{\partial p} + 2 \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{V}_A = -\nabla \phi_A + \mathbf{F}_A \quad (5)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_A + \frac{\partial \omega_A}{\partial p} = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial T_A}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V}_S \cdot \nabla T_A + \mathbf{V}_A \cdot \nabla T_S + \omega_S \frac{\partial T_A}{\partial p} + \omega_A \frac{\partial T_S}{\partial p} - \frac{R}{c_p p} (T_S \omega_A + T_A \omega_S) = \frac{q_A}{c_p} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_A}{\partial p} = -\frac{R}{p} T_A \quad (8)$$

这里对于任一标量  $M(\lambda, \varphi, p, t)$  可以表示作

$$M(\lambda, \varphi, p, t) = M_S(\lambda, \varphi, p, t) + M_A(\lambda, \varphi, p, t) \quad (9)$$

其中下标  $S$  和  $A$  各表示对赤道对称部分和对赤道反对称部分;  $M_S$  和  $M_A$  各有关系

$$M_S(\lambda, \varphi, p, t) = M_S(\lambda, -\varphi, p, t) \quad (10)$$

$$M_A(\lambda, \varphi, p, t) = -M_A(\lambda, -\varphi, p, t) \quad (11)$$

对于风速  $\mathbf{V}$  和耗失力  $\mathbf{F}$ , 则有

$$\mathbf{V}(\lambda, \varphi, p, t) = \mathbf{V}_S(\lambda, \varphi, p, t) + \mathbf{V}_A(\lambda, \varphi, p, t) \quad (12)$$

和

$$\mathbf{F}(\lambda, \varphi, p, t) = \mathbf{F}_S(\lambda, \varphi, p, t) + \mathbf{F}_A(\lambda, \varphi, p, t) \quad (13)$$

其中  $\mathbf{V}_S = u_S \mathbf{i} + v_S \mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{V}_A = u_A \mathbf{i} + v_A \mathbf{j}$ ;  $\mathbf{F}_S = (F_\lambda)_S \mathbf{i} + (F_\varphi)_S \mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}_A = (F_\lambda)_A \mathbf{i} + (F_\varphi)_A \mathbf{j}$ .

在上面其他诸式中, 所有符号都是气象上惯用的。

从方程(1)–(8)可以看出: 对称运动和反对称运动是相互影响和制约的。

## 三、角动量变化

如所知, 单位质量的绝对角动量  $m$  可以表示成

$$m = a(a\Omega \cos\varphi + u) \cos\varphi \quad (14)$$

而

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} + a \cos\varphi \cdot F_\lambda \quad (15)$$

利用连续方程, 上方程还可以写为

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot m \mathbf{V} + \frac{\partial m \omega}{\partial p} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} + a \cos\varphi \cdot F_\lambda \quad (16)$$

定义对称角动量和反对称角动量分别为

$$m_s = a(a\Omega \cos\varphi + u_s) \cos\varphi \quad (17)$$

$$m_A = au_A \cos\varphi \quad (18)$$

我们可以把(16)式分解成控制  $m_s$  和  $m_A$  变化的两个方程, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial m_s}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot m_s \mathbf{V}_s + \nabla \cdot m_A \mathbf{V}_A + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} m_s \omega_s + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} m_A \omega_A \\ = -\frac{\partial \phi_s}{\partial \lambda} + a \cos\varphi \cdot (F_\lambda)_s \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial m_A}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot m_s \mathbf{V}_A + \nabla \cdot m_A \mathbf{V}_s + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} m_s \omega_A + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} m_A \omega_s \\ = -\frac{\partial \phi_A}{\partial \lambda} + a \cos\varphi \cdot (F_\lambda)_A \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

于是, 在垂直边界条件: 在  $p=0$  和  $p_0$  处,

$$\omega = 0 \quad (21)$$

$$\text{时有} \quad \frac{\partial M_s}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{g} \int_0 \frac{\partial \phi_s}{\partial \lambda} dM + \frac{1}{g} \int_0 a \cos\varphi \cdot (F_\lambda)_s dM \quad (22)$$

$$\frac{\partial M_A}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (23)$$

这里  $p_0$  是地面气压。

故

$$\frac{\partial \hat{M}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial M_s}{\partial t} \quad (24)$$

其中  $\hat{M} = M_s + M_A$ ;  $\frac{1}{g} \int_0 ( ) dM$  表示整个大气积分,

$$M_s = \frac{1}{g} \int_0 m_s dM$$

$$M_A = \frac{1}{g} \int_0 m_A dM$$

从上两式可以看出: 对全球总的绝对角动量  $\hat{M}$  的变化有贡献的, 只能是因地形引起的  $\phi$  的对称部分在纬圈方向的差值和  $F_\lambda$  的对称部分; 而全球总的  $m_A$  总等于零。

#### 四、涡度变化

对运动方程(1)和(3)式施以旋度运算, 我们可以得到控制对称运动和反对称运动的涡度方程。它们各是

##### 1. 对称运动

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \zeta_s}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V}_s \cdot \nabla \eta_A + \mathbf{V}_A \cdot \nabla \zeta_s + \omega_s \frac{\partial \eta_A}{\partial p} + \omega_A \frac{\partial \zeta_s}{\partial p} + \zeta_s \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_A \\ + \eta_A \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_s + \mathbf{k} \cdot (\nabla \omega_s \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_s}{\partial p} + \nabla \omega_A \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_A}{\partial p}) \\ = -\mathbf{gk} \cdot \nabla \times \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\tau}_s}{\partial p} \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

## 2. 反对称运动

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V}_s \cdot \nabla \xi_s + \mathbf{V}_A \cdot \nabla \eta_A + \omega_s \frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial p} + \omega_A \frac{\partial \eta_A}{\partial p} + \xi_s \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_s \\ & + \eta_A \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_A + \mathbf{k} \cdot \left( \nabla \omega_s \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_A}{\partial p} + \nabla \omega_A \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_s}{\partial p} \right) \\ & = -g \mathbf{k} \cdot \nabla \times \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\tau}_A}{\partial p} \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

其中  $\xi$  是相对涡度在垂直方向的分量;  $\eta = \xi + f$ , 是绝对涡度;  $\boldsymbol{\tau}$  是摩擦应力; 其它都是气象上常用的符号。

注意在上两方程中, 我们已取

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F} &= -g \partial \boldsymbol{\tau} / \partial p, \\ \xi_A &= \mathbf{k} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{V}_s. \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\xi_s = \mathbf{k} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{V}_A$$

可以看出, 和在运动方程的情况一样, 用涡度方程表征的对称运动和反对称运动, 仍是相互影响和相互制约的。

方程(25)和(26)式还各可以写成如下的形式:

$$\frac{\partial \xi_A}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \left( \eta_A \mathbf{V}_s + \xi_s \mathbf{V}_A + \omega_s \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_s}{\partial p} \times \mathbf{k} + \omega_A \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_A}{\partial p} \times \mathbf{k} - g \mathbf{k} \times \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\tau}_s}{\partial p} \right) \quad (27)$$

和

$$\frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \left( \xi_s \mathbf{V}_A + \eta_A \mathbf{V}_s + \omega_s \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_A}{\partial p} \times \mathbf{k} + \omega_A \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_s}{\partial p} \times \mathbf{k} - g \mathbf{k} \times \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\tau}_A}{\partial p} \right) \quad (28)$$

所以, 在任一与地面不相截的等压面上, 我们有

$$\frac{\partial Z_s}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (29)$$

和

$$\frac{\partial Z_A}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (30)$$

其中  $Z_s$  和  $Z_A$  各是以  $\xi_s$  和  $\eta_A$  (或  $\xi_A$ ) 为被积函数的整个球面的积分。

从(28)式可以看出: 如略去它们右端括号中的任一项,  $Z_s$  或  $Z_A$  的守恒性不变。这给我们根据量级简化, 给出针对不同尺度的, 不同近似程度的, 描写对称运动和反对称运动的涡度方程提供了方便。

## 五、纬圈平均运动和扰动运动

## 1. 纬圈平均运动和扰动运动的控制方程

把有关标量和向量都分为纬圈平均的部分和其扰动部分, 即

$$\mathbf{M} = \bar{\mathbf{M}} + \mathbf{M}' \quad (31)$$

$$\mathbf{V} = \bar{\mathbf{V}} + \mathbf{V}' \quad (32)$$

和

$$\mathbf{F} = \bar{\mathbf{F}} + \mathbf{F}' \quad (33)$$

其中 $(\bar{\quad})$ 表示纬圈平均量;  $(\quad)'$ 表示扰动量。以式表之, 即

$$\bar{(\quad)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\quad) d\lambda \quad (34)$$

对方程组(1)–(4)式和(5)–(8)式分别施以纬圈平均运算, 我们可以得到控制平均运动的方程组

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \bar{\mathbf{V}}_s}{\partial t} = & -(\bar{\mathbf{V}}_s \cdot \nabla) \bar{\mathbf{V}}_s - (\bar{\mathbf{V}}_A \cdot \nabla) \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A - \overline{(\mathbf{V}_s' \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_s'} - \overline{(\mathbf{V}_A' \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_A'} \\ & - \bar{\omega}_s \frac{\partial \bar{\mathbf{V}}_s}{\partial p} - \bar{\omega}_A \frac{\partial \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A}{\partial p} - \overline{\omega_s' \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_s'}{\partial p}} - \overline{\omega_A' \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_A'}{\partial p}} \\ & - 2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \bar{\mathbf{V}}_s - \nabla \bar{\phi}_s - \bar{\mathbf{F}}_s \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{V}}_s + \frac{\partial \bar{\omega}_s}{\partial p} = 0 \quad (36)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \bar{T}_s}{\partial t} = & -\bar{\mathbf{V}}_s \cdot \nabla \bar{T}_s - \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A \cdot \nabla \bar{T}_A - \overline{\mathbf{V}_s' \cdot \nabla T_s'} - \overline{\mathbf{V}_A' \cdot \nabla T_A'} - \bar{\omega}_s \frac{\partial \bar{T}_s}{\partial p} \\ & - \bar{\omega}_A \frac{\partial \bar{T}_A}{\partial p} - \overline{\omega_s' \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial p}} - \overline{\omega_A' \frac{\partial T_A'}{\partial p}} + \frac{R}{c_p p} (\bar{T}_s \bar{\omega}_s \\ & + \bar{T}_A \bar{\omega}_A + \overline{T_s' \omega_s'} + \overline{T_A' \omega_A'}) + \frac{\bar{q}_s}{c_p} \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_s}{\partial p} = -\frac{R \bar{T}_s}{p} \quad (38)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A}{\partial t} = & -(\bar{\mathbf{V}}_s \cdot \nabla) \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A - (\bar{\mathbf{V}}_A \cdot \nabla) \bar{\mathbf{V}}_s - \overline{(\mathbf{V}_s' \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_A'} - \overline{(\mathbf{V}_A' \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_s'} \\ & - \bar{\omega}_s \frac{\partial \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A}{\partial p} - \bar{\omega}_A \frac{\partial \bar{\mathbf{V}}_s}{\partial p} - \overline{\omega_s' \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_A'}{\partial p}} - \overline{\omega_A' \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_s'}{\partial p}} \\ & - 2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A - \nabla \bar{\phi}_A + \bar{\mathbf{F}}_A \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A + \frac{\partial \bar{\omega}_A}{\partial p} = 0 \quad (40)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \bar{T}_A}{\partial t} = & -\bar{\mathbf{V}}_s \cdot \nabla \bar{T}_A - \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A \cdot \nabla \bar{T}_s - \overline{\mathbf{V}_s' \cdot \nabla T_A'} - \overline{\mathbf{V}_A' \cdot \nabla T_s'} \\ & - \bar{\omega}_s \frac{\partial \bar{T}_A}{\partial p} - \bar{\omega}_A \frac{\partial \bar{T}_s}{\partial p} - \overline{\omega_s' \frac{\partial T_A'}{\partial p}} - \overline{\omega_A' \frac{\partial T_s'}{\partial p}} \\ & + \frac{R}{c_p p} (\bar{T}_s \bar{\omega}_A + \bar{T}_A \bar{\omega}_s + \overline{T_s' \omega_A'} + \overline{T_A' \omega_s'}) + \frac{\bar{q}_A}{c_p} \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_A}{\partial p} = -\frac{R \bar{T}_A}{p} \quad (42)$$

从方程组(1)–(4)和(35)–(38), 以及方程组(5)–(8)和(39)–(42), 我们还可以得到控制扰动运动的方程组

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_s'}{\partial t} = & -(\bar{\mathbf{V}}_s \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_s' - (\mathbf{V}_s' \cdot \nabla) \bar{\mathbf{V}}_s - (\mathbf{V}_s' \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_s' + \overline{(\mathbf{V}_s' \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_s'} \\ & - (\bar{\mathbf{V}}_A \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_s' - (\mathbf{V}_A' \cdot \nabla) \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A - (\mathbf{V}_A' \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_s' + \overline{(\mathbf{V}_A' \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_s'} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\bar{\omega}_s \frac{\partial \bar{V}_s}{\partial p} - \overline{\omega'_s \frac{\partial \bar{V}_s}{\partial p}} - \overline{\omega'_s \frac{\partial \bar{V}'_s}{\partial p}} + \overline{\omega'_s \frac{\partial \bar{V}'_s}{\partial p}} \\
 & -\bar{\omega}_A \frac{\partial \bar{V}'_A}{\partial p} - \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial \bar{V}'_A}{\partial p}} - \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial \bar{V}_A}{\partial p}} + \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial \bar{V}_A}{\partial p}} \\
 & -2\Omega \times \bar{V}'_s - \nabla \phi'_s + \mathbf{F}'_s \\
 & \nabla \cdot \bar{V}'_s + \frac{\partial \bar{\omega}'_s}{\partial p} = 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{43}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{T}'_s}{\partial t} = -\bar{V}_s \cdot \nabla \bar{T}'_s - \bar{V}'_s \cdot \nabla \bar{T}'_s - \bar{V}_s \cdot \nabla \bar{T}'_s + \overline{V_s \cdot \nabla T'_s} \tag{44}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\bar{\omega}_s \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_s}{\partial p} - \overline{\omega'_s \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_s}{\partial p}} - \overline{\omega'_s \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_s}{\partial p}} + \overline{\omega'_s \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_s}{\partial p}} \\
 & -\bar{V}_A \cdot \nabla \bar{T}'_A - \bar{V}'_A \cdot \nabla \bar{T}'_A - \bar{V}_A \cdot \nabla \bar{T}'_A + \overline{V_A \cdot \nabla T'_A} \\
 & -\bar{\omega}_A \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_A}{\partial p} - \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_A}{\partial p}} - \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_A}{\partial p}} + \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_A}{\partial p}} \\
 & + \frac{R}{c_p p} (\bar{T}_s \omega'_s + T'_s \bar{\omega}_s + T'_s \omega'_s - \overline{T'_s \omega'_s}) \\
 & + \bar{T}'_A \omega'_A + T'_A \bar{\omega}_A + T'_A \omega'_A - \overline{T'_A \omega'_A} + \frac{q'_s}{c_p}
 \end{aligned} \tag{45}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi'_s}{\partial p} = -\frac{RT'_s}{p} \tag{46}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial \bar{V}'_A}{\partial t} = & -(\bar{V}_s \cdot \nabla) \bar{V}'_A - (\bar{V}'_s \cdot \nabla) \bar{V}_A - (\bar{V}'_s \cdot \nabla) \bar{V}'_A + \overline{V_s \cdot \nabla V'_A} \\
 & -(\bar{V}'_A \cdot \nabla) \bar{V}_s - (\bar{V}_A \cdot \nabla) \bar{V}'_s - (\bar{V}'_A \cdot \nabla) \bar{V}'_s + \overline{V'_A \cdot \nabla V'_s} \\
 & -\bar{\omega}_s \frac{\partial \bar{V}'_A}{\partial p} - \overline{\omega'_s \frac{\partial \bar{V}'_A}{\partial p}} - \overline{\omega'_s \frac{\partial \bar{V}'_A}{\partial p}} + \overline{\omega'_s \frac{\partial \bar{V}'_A}{\partial p}} \\
 & -\bar{\omega}_A \frac{\partial \bar{V}'_s}{\partial p} - \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial \bar{V}'_s}{\partial p}} - \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial \bar{V}'_s}{\partial p}} + \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial \bar{V}'_s}{\partial p}} \\
 & -2\Omega \times \bar{V}'_A - \nabla \phi'_A + \mathbf{F}'_A \\
 & \nabla \cdot \bar{V}'_A + \frac{\partial \bar{\omega}'_A}{\partial p} = 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

$$\tag{48}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_A}{\partial t} = & -\bar{V}_s \cdot \nabla \bar{T}'_A - \bar{V}'_s \cdot \nabla \bar{T}'_A - \bar{V}'_s \cdot \nabla \bar{T}'_A + \overline{V_s \cdot \nabla T'_A} \\
 & -\bar{V}'_A \cdot \nabla \bar{T}'_s - \bar{V}_A \cdot \nabla \bar{T}'_s - \bar{V}'_A \cdot \nabla \bar{T}'_s + \overline{V'_A \cdot \nabla T'_s} \\
 & -\bar{\omega}_s \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_A}{\partial p} - \overline{\omega'_s \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_A}{\partial p}} - \overline{\omega'_s \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_A}{\partial p}} + \overline{\omega'_s \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_A}{\partial p}} \\
 & -\bar{\omega}_A \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_s}{\partial p} - \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_s}{\partial p}} - \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_s}{\partial p}} + \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial \bar{T}'_s}{\partial p}} \\
 & + \frac{R}{c_p p} (\bar{T}_s \omega'_A + T'_s \bar{\omega}_A + \bar{T}_A \omega'_s + T'_A \bar{\omega}_s + T'_s \omega'_A \\
 & + T'_A \omega'_s - \overline{T'_s \omega'_A} - \overline{T'_A \omega'_s}) + \frac{q'_A}{c_p}
 \end{aligned} \tag{49}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi'_A}{\partial p} = -\frac{RT'_A}{p} \quad (50)$$

## 2. 纬圈平均能量和扰动能量之间的相互转换

用  $\bar{\mathbf{V}}_s$  点乘方程 (35), 用  $\bar{\mathbf{V}}_A$  点乘方程 (39), 我们有

$$\frac{\partial \bar{K}_s}{\partial t} = -C(\bar{K}_s, \bar{K}_A) - C(\bar{K}_s, K'_s) - C(\bar{K}_s, \bar{P}_s) + D(\bar{K}_s) \quad (51)$$

和

$$\frac{\partial \bar{K}_A}{\partial t} = C(\bar{K}_s, \bar{K}_A) - C(\bar{K}_A, K'_A) - C(\bar{K}_A, \bar{P}_s) + D(\bar{K}_A) \quad (52)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{K}_s &= \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathbf{V}}_s \cdot \bar{\mathbf{V}}_s dM; \quad \bar{K}_A = \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A \cdot \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A dM \\ C(\bar{K}_s, \bar{K}_A) &= \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \bar{\mathbf{V}}_s \cdot \left[ (\bar{\mathbf{V}}_A \cdot \nabla) \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A + \bar{\omega}_A \frac{\partial \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A}{\partial p} \right] dM \\ C(\bar{K}_s, K'_s) &= \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \bar{\mathbf{V}}_s \cdot \left[ (\mathbf{V}'_s \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}'_s + (\mathbf{V}'_A \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}'_A \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \omega'_s \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}'_s}{\partial p} + \omega'_A \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}'_A}{\partial p} \right] dM \\ C(\bar{K}_A, K'_A) &= \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A \cdot \left[ (\mathbf{V}'_s \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}'_s + (\mathbf{V}'_A \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}'_A \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \omega'_s \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}'_s}{\partial p} + \omega'_A \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}'_A}{\partial p} \right] dM \\ C(\bar{K}_s, \bar{P}_s) &= \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \frac{R}{c_p p} \bar{T}_s \bar{\omega}_s dM \\ C(\bar{K}_A, \bar{P}_s) &= \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \frac{R}{c_p p} \bar{T}_A \bar{\omega}_A dM \\ D(\bar{K}_s) &= \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \bar{\mathbf{V}}_s \cdot \bar{\mathbf{F}}_s dM \\ D(\bar{K}_A) &= \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A \cdot \bar{\mathbf{F}}_A dM \end{aligned}$$

从方程(37)和(41)还有

$$\frac{\partial \bar{P}_s}{\partial t} = C(\bar{K}_s, \bar{P}_s) + C(\bar{K}_A, \bar{P}_s) + C(K'_s, \bar{P}_s) + C(K'_A, \bar{P}_s) + G(\bar{P}_s) \quad (53)$$

和

$$\frac{\partial \bar{P}_A}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (54)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{P}_s &= \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} c_p \bar{T}_s dM; \quad \bar{P}_A = \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} c_p \bar{T}_A dM \\ C(K'_s, \bar{P}_s) &= \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \frac{R}{p} T'_s \omega'_s dM \\ C(K'_A, \bar{P}_s) &= \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \frac{R}{p} T'_A \omega'_A dM \\ G(\bar{P}_s) &= \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \bar{q}_s dM \end{aligned}$$

如定义

$$K'_s = \frac{1}{g} \int_0 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{V}_s \cdot \mathbf{V}_s dM; K'_A = \frac{1}{g} \int_0 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{V}_A \cdot \mathbf{V}_A dM$$

$$P'_s = \frac{1}{g} \int_0 c_p T'_s dM; P'_A = \frac{1}{g} \int_0 c_p T'_A dM$$

易见

$$\frac{\partial K'_s}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial K_s}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \bar{K}_s}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial K'_A}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial K_A}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \bar{K}_A}{\partial t}$$

其中

$$K_s = \frac{1}{g} \int_0 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{V}_s \cdot \mathbf{V}_s dM; K_A = \frac{1}{g} \int_0 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{V}_A \cdot \mathbf{V}_A dM$$

于是,从方程(1)、(5)和(51)、(52),我们还可以有

$$\frac{\partial K'_s}{\partial t} = C(\bar{K}_s, K'_s) - C(K'_s, K'_A) - C(K'_s, \bar{P}_s) + D(K'_s) \quad (55)$$

$$\frac{\partial K'_A}{\partial t} = C(\bar{K}_A, K'_A) + C(K'_s, K'_A) - C(K'_A, \bar{P}_s) + D(K'_A) \quad (56)$$

其中

$$C(K'_s, K'_A) = \frac{1}{g} \int_0 \left\{ \mathbf{V}_s \cdot \left[ (\mathbf{V}_A \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_A + \omega'_A \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_A}{\partial p} \right] + \mathbf{V}_s \cdot \left[ (\mathbf{V}_A \cdot \nabla) \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A \right. \right.$$

$$\left. \left. + (\bar{\mathbf{V}}_A \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_A + (\mathbf{V}_A \cdot \nabla) \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A + \bar{\omega}_A \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_A}{\partial p} + \omega'_A \frac{\partial \bar{\mathbf{V}}_A}{\partial p} + \omega'_A \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}_A}{\partial p} \right] \right\} dM$$

$$D(K'_s) = \frac{1}{g} \int_0 \mathbf{V}_s \cdot \mathbf{F}'_s dM; D(K'_A) = \frac{1}{g} \int_0 \mathbf{V}_A \cdot \mathbf{F}'_A dM$$

容易看出,这时

$$\frac{\partial P'_s}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (57)$$

和

$$\frac{\partial P'_A}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (58)$$

根据(51)–(58)式,我们可以把各种形式的纬圈平均能量和扰动能量之间的转换关系表示出来,其结果如图1所示。

### 3. 有效位能和能量转换

用  $T$  遍除热力学方程并用全球面平均温度  $[T]$  代替分母上的  $T$ 。令  $T = [T] + T^*$ , 则可以得到

$$\frac{1}{[T]} \left( \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla T^* + \omega \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial p} + \omega \frac{\partial [T]}{\partial p} \right) - \left[ \omega \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial p} \right] = \frac{R}{c_p p} \omega + \frac{q^*}{c_p [T]} \quad (59)$$

利用(9)式并把温度  $T^*$  分为  $T^*_s$  和  $T^*_A$  两部分,则从上方程我们可以得到

$$\frac{\partial T^*_s}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V}_s \cdot \nabla T^*_s + \mathbf{V}_A \cdot \nabla T^*_A + \omega_s \frac{\partial T^*_s}{\partial p} + \omega_A \frac{\partial T^*_A}{\partial p} + \omega_s \frac{\partial [T]}{\partial p}$$



$$= \left[ \omega \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial p} \right] + \frac{R[T]}{c_p p} \omega_s + \frac{q_s^*}{c_p} \quad (60)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial T_A^*}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V}_s \cdot \nabla T_A^* + \mathbf{V}_A \cdot \nabla T_s^* + \omega_s \frac{\partial T_A^*}{\partial p} \\ & + \omega_A \frac{\partial T_s^*}{\partial p} + \omega_A \frac{\partial [T]}{\partial p} = \frac{R[T]}{c_p p} \omega_A + \frac{q_A^*}{c_p} \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

其中  $q^* = q_s^* + q_A^*$ 。

定义

$$A_s = \frac{1}{2g} \gamma c_p \int_{\sigma} T_s^{*2} dM \quad (62)$$

$$A_A = \frac{1}{2g} \gamma c_p \int_{\sigma} T_A^{*2} dM \quad (63)$$

其中  $\gamma = \left( [T] - p c_p R^{-1} \frac{\partial [T]}{\partial p} \right)^{-1}$

用  $T_s^*$  和  $T_A^*$  分别乘(60)和(61)式并注意

$$\int_{\sigma} T_s \omega_s dM = \int_{\sigma} T_s^* \omega_s dM$$

等我们有

$$\frac{\partial A_s}{\partial t} = -C(A_s, A_A) + C(K_s, A_s) + G(A_s) \quad (64)$$

和

$$\frac{\partial A_A}{\partial t} = C(A_s, A_A) + C(K_A, A_A) + G(A_A) \quad (65)$$

其中

$$C(A_s, A_A) = -\frac{c_p \gamma}{g} \int_{\sigma} T_s^* \left( \mathbf{V}_A \cdot \nabla T_A^* + \omega_A \frac{\partial T_A^*}{\partial p} \right) dM$$

$$C(K_s, A_s) = \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \frac{R}{p} T_s^* \omega_s dM = \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \frac{R}{p} T_s \omega_s dM$$

$$G(A_s) = \frac{\gamma}{g} \int_{\sigma} T_s^* q_s^* dM$$

$$C(K_A, A_A) = \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \frac{R}{p} T_A^* \omega_A dM = \frac{1}{g} \int_{\sigma} \frac{R}{p} T_A \omega_A dM$$

$$G(A_A) = \frac{\gamma}{g} \int_{\sigma} T_A^* q_A^* dM$$

令

$$T^* = \hat{T} + T''', \hat{T} = \bar{T}^* \quad (66)$$

并定义

$$\bar{A}_s = \frac{1}{2g} \gamma c_p \int_{\sigma} \hat{T}_s^2 dM \quad (67)$$

$$A = \bar{A} \frac{1}{2g} \gamma c_p \int_{\sigma} \hat{T}_A^2 dM \quad (68)$$

$$A'_s = \frac{1}{2g} \gamma c_p \int_{\sigma} T_s'^2 dM \quad (69)$$

$$A'_A = \frac{1}{2g} \gamma c_p \int_{\sigma} T_A'^2 dM \quad (70)$$

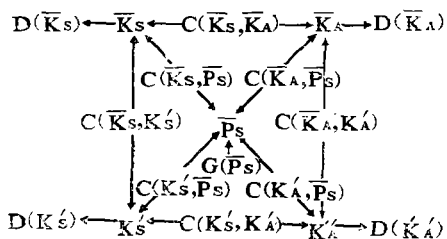


图 1 各种形式的纬圈平均能量和扰动能量之间的转换

(图中  $A \leftarrow C(A, B) \rightarrow B$  表示 A 和 B 通过 C (A, B) 相互转化,  $D(A) \leftarrow A$  表示 A 通过  $D(A)$  而耗失,  $G(A) \rightarrow A$  表示 A 通过  $G(A)$  而产生)

于是, 对方程(60)和(61)施行纬圈平均运算, 并分别乘以  $\hat{T}_s$  和  $\hat{T}_A$ , 则我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \bar{A}_s}{\partial t} = & -C(\bar{A}_s, \bar{A}_A) - C(\bar{A}_s, A'_s) - C(\bar{A}_s, A'_A) \\ & + C(\bar{K}_s, \bar{A}_s) + G(\bar{A}_s) \end{aligned} \quad (71)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \bar{A}_A}{\partial t} = & C(\bar{A}_s, \bar{A}_A) - C(\bar{A}_A, A'_s) - C(\bar{A}_A, A'_A) \\ & + C(\bar{K}_A, \bar{A}_A) + G(\bar{A}_A) \end{aligned} \quad (72)$$

用(64)、(65)式分别减去(71)和(72)式, 还有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial A'_s}{\partial t} = & C(\bar{A}_s, A'_s) + C(\bar{A}_A, A'_s) - C(A'_s, A'_A) \\ & + C(K'_s, A'_s) + G(A'_s) \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial A'_A}{\partial t} = & C(\bar{A}_s, A'_A) + C(\bar{A}_A, A'_A) + C(A'_s, A'_A) \\ & + C(K'_A, A'_A) + G(A'_A) \end{aligned} \quad (74)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} C(\bar{A}_s, \bar{A}_A) &= \frac{\gamma c_p}{g} \int_0 \hat{T}_s (\overline{\mathbf{V}_A \cdot \nabla \hat{T}_A} + \overline{\omega_A \frac{\partial \hat{T}_A}{\partial p}}) dM \\ C(\bar{A}_s, A'_s) &= \frac{\gamma c_p}{g} \int_0 \hat{T}_s (\overline{\mathbf{V}'_s \cdot \nabla T'_s} + \overline{\omega'_s \frac{\partial T'_s}{\partial p}}) dM \\ C(\bar{A}_s, A'_A) &= \frac{\gamma c_p}{g} \int_0 \hat{T}_s (\overline{\mathbf{V}'_A \cdot \nabla T'_A} + \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial T'_A}{\partial p}}) dM \\ C(\bar{A}_A, A'_s) &= \frac{\gamma c_p}{g} \int_0 \hat{T}_A (\overline{\mathbf{V}'_s \cdot \nabla T'_s} + \overline{\omega'_s \frac{\partial T'_s}{\partial p}}) dM \\ C(\bar{A}_A, A'_A) &= \frac{\gamma c_p}{g} \int_0 \hat{T}_A (\overline{\mathbf{V}'_A \cdot \nabla T'_A} + \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial T'_A}{\partial p}}) dM \\ C(\bar{K}_s, \bar{A}_s) &= \frac{1}{g} \int_0 \frac{R}{p} \hat{T}_s \omega_s dM = \frac{1}{g} \int_0 \frac{R}{p} \bar{T}_s \bar{\omega}_s dM \\ C(\bar{K}_A, \bar{A}_A) &= \frac{1}{g} \int_0 \frac{R}{p} \hat{T}_A \omega_A dM = \frac{1}{g} \int_0 \frac{R}{p} \bar{T}_A \bar{\omega}_A dM \\ C(A'_s, A'_A) &= \frac{\gamma c_p}{g} \int_0 T'_A (\overline{\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla T'_A} + \overline{\mathbf{V}'_A \cdot \nabla T'_A} + \overline{\omega_A \frac{\partial T'_A}{\partial p}} + \overline{\omega'_A \frac{\partial T'_A}{\partial p}}) dM \\ G(\bar{A}_s) &= \frac{\gamma}{g} \int_0 \hat{T}_s \hat{q}_s dM \\ G(\bar{A}_A) &= \frac{\gamma}{g} \int_0 \hat{T}_A \hat{q}_A dM \\ C(K'_s, A'_s) &= \frac{1}{g} \int_0 \frac{R}{p} T'_s \omega'_s dM \\ C(K'_A, A'_A) &= \frac{1}{g} \int_0 \frac{R}{p} T'_A \omega'_A dM \\ G(A'_s) &= \frac{\gamma}{g} \int_0 T'_s q'_s dM \\ G(A'_A) &= \frac{\gamma}{g} \int_0 T'_A q'_A dM \end{aligned}$$

从上面诸式可以看出: 方程(51)、(52)和方程(55)、(56)中的  $C(\bar{K}_S, \bar{P}_S)$ 、 $C(\bar{K}_A, \bar{P}_S)$ 、 $C(K'_S, \bar{P}_S)$ 、 $C(K'_A, \bar{P}_S)$  分别和(71)-(74)中的  $C(\bar{K}_S, \bar{A}_S)$ 、 $C(\bar{K}_A, \bar{A}_A)$ 、 $C(K'_S, A'_S)$ 、 $C(K'_A, A'_A)$  是一样的。这样, 我们就有

$$\frac{\partial \bar{K}_S}{\partial t} = -C(\bar{K}_S, \bar{K}_A) - C(\bar{K}_S, K'_S) - C(\bar{K}_S, \bar{A}_S) + D(\bar{K}_S) \quad (75)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{K}_A}{\partial t} = C(\bar{K}_S, \bar{K}_A) - C(\bar{K}_A, K'_A) - C(\bar{K}_A, \bar{A}_A) + D(\bar{K}_A) \quad (76)$$

$$\frac{\partial K'_S}{\partial t} = C(\bar{K}_S, K'_S) - C(K'_S, K'_A) - C(K'_S, A'_S) + D(K'_S) \quad (77)$$

$$\frac{\partial K'_A}{\partial t} = C(\bar{K}_A, K'_A) + C(K'_S, K'_A) - C(K'_A, A'_A) + D(K'_A) \quad (78)$$

从上述方程组可以看出: 在现在的情形, 在各不同形式的能量之间, 除有效位能和动能有转换外, 还有对称能量(有效位能或动能)和反对称能量之间的转换, 以及纬圈平均能量和扰动能量之间的交叉转换, 如  $C(\bar{A}_S, A'_A)$  和  $C(\bar{A}_A, A'_S)$  等。其各不同形式能量之间的转换关系可以用图 2 形象地表示出来。从图中可以看出, 在现在的情形, 能量转换关系远比一般不分解为对称和反对称的情形复杂, 也远比本文中其他的情形复杂。

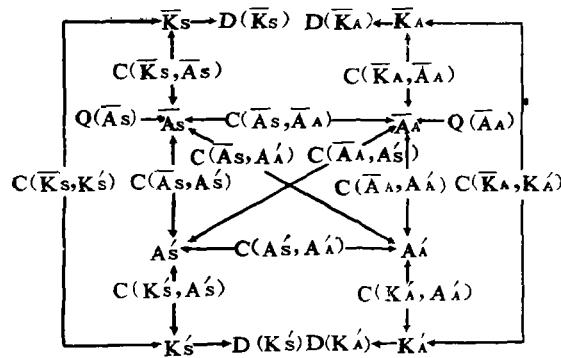


图 2 各种形式的纬圈平均有效位能、动能和扰动有效位能、动能之间的转换关系

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# PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SYMMETRIC AND ANTISYMMETRIC MOTION AND RELATED ENERGY CONVERSIONS

Liao Dongxian

*(National Meteorological Center, State Meteorological Administration)*

## Abstract

The physical properties of the symmetric and antisymmetric motion, such as the conservation of the absolute angular momentum, the mutual conversions between various forms of energy, have been analysed by using the sets of equations in  $p$ -coordinates controlling the motions in the primitive equation model atmosphere. The results show that only the symmetric part of zonal geopotential difference caused by orography and that part of the zonal frictional torque, have contribution to the change of the global absolute angular momentum, and that the mutual conversions between various forms of energy, in addition to those similar to the results in the classical case, include those associated with the symmetric and antisymmetric motion.